

Crisis May Come "To-morrow," President Warns; Nation Should Arm at Once to Defend Ideals

WOOD PREDICTS PERIL FOR U. S. IN WAR'S WAKE

Invaders Could Cut Off East and Hold Nation at Bay.

Lines Shorter Than in France

Germans Call Attack Easy, Says Col. Glenn—2,000,000 Men Needed.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The position of the United States in a war-torn world was described to the House Military Committee to-day by Major General Leonard Wood as like that of "a ship at sea, with typhoon signals coming from many directions."

"We are living in an era of war," he said, "and gradually are accumulating most of the troubles of the world."

General Wood, who appeared at the committee's hearings on the army increase bills, repeated in the main the testimony he previously had given before the Senate Military Committee. He said it would take an army of 1,000,000 to hold a line from Boston south. Should conditions at the close of the war in Europe invite attack, he declared, any of the more powerful of the belligerents could land 500,000 men on American soil in less than thirty days.

A regular army of 220,000, fully trained and always under arms, with at least 2,000,000 reserves behind it, should be provided, he urged, to meet this situation. The United States navy, he declared, it could not maintain control of the sea or defend the coast.

Army Less than Half Strength.

The army is so short of officers and men, General Wood told the committee, that were it ordered to invade Mexico at the present time infantry, cavalry and artillery would take the field at less than half their full strength. "Before a reserve is enrolled," General Wood said, "the army should be brought up to its full strength."

Powerful invading forces, he continued, would find it easy to land on either the Atlantic or Pacific coasts. He urged the adoption of enlistment terms which would attract a higher grade of men to the army, and said if the United States became involved in war with a first class nation it would have to put in the field 2,000,000 men.

"Do you regard the Philippine Islands as a source of military weakness for this country?" asked Chairman Hay. "Yes and no," he replied, "it depends on the strength of the navy. Without a strong navy we might lose our garrison forces there."

General Wood opposed the continental army. "I can see nothing but disaster in starting a new force to stand around in the military foreground struggling for money," he said. "The continental army is merely a stop gap and a makeshift coming from many directions. It is not a real army, and it will not be a real army until it is a real army."

U. S. Easy to Invade.

General Wood repeated his declaration that it would be difficult for an enemy to send an expedition against the United States, because such an expedition would be the easiest of all. "Whom are we preparing to fight?" he asked.

"God knows," replied the general. "We are menaced on many sides. We are on a ship at sea, with typhoon signals coming from many directions. We are not a real army, and it will not be a real army until it is a real army."

Pansies and Blizzards Season Weather Hash U. S. Gets for Day

Warmest January 27 on Record, with Mercury at 66 Here—Alaska Children Go Barefoot, While Duluth Is Snowbound—Cold Wave Coming.

Some irresponsible hand turned on every faucet in the Weather Bureau yesterday and deluged the country with a scrambled assortment of sunshine, snow, hurricanes, zephyrs, summer blasts and wintry storms.

The medley was so confusing that it may be several days before the weather experts can readjust affairs and give every part of the country the variety of climate it is normally expected to have at this season of the year. Blizzards were reported last night where moderate climate is the right of the inhabitants, pansies bloomed where snow should fall, and spring showers drenched landscapes accustomed to sleet and hail in January.

Fortunately, the faucet labelled "Rare June Days" was poured over New York and environs. It was the warmest January 27 on record. At 3:30 p. m. the mercury reached 66.5 degrees. This was within four-tenths of a degree of the hottest January day in Weather Bureau history. The result was that an overcoated and woolen-clad city perspired, leaves peeped forth from trees and twenty-five children wandered away from homes on the lower East Side thinking that spring had arrived. The leaves are scheduled for a frosty greeting within a few days, and the children are being held at three police stations awaiting parents.

Apparently the experts will readjust New York's climate first. It was announced last night that colder weather would arrive to-day, and that there was a possibility that snow flurries or rain might accompany it.

Residents of Louisville were preparing to enjoy a mild day when the "March storm" tank was overturned over the city. Three houses were unroofed, barns were demolished, trees blown down and the city drenched with water and harassed by a gale.

Boston was in the midst of a seasonable sales of heavy overcoats when midsummer weather was spilled over the city. For fifty consecutive hours, ending yesterday afternoon, the mercury has not fallen below 50 degrees.

At Winsted, Conn., pansies blooming might have caused considerably more exultation but for the fact that a local weather prophet saw a spider spinning a web head downward and a caterpillar crawling south on his barn—two invariable signs of the coldest February in the memory of man.

Seward, Alaska, dispatches announced that boys and girls were attending school in bare feet.

Little Rock, Ark., ordinarily free from floods until spring, yesterday reported that 500 families, made homeless by untimely floods, had been sent to Watson, Ark. Pittsburgh found itself with a temperature of 59 degrees.

Duluth, Minn., is the one city in the country that is reveling in normal weather—snow drifts, a forty-mile gale and a temperature of 10 to 20 degrees below zero.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN GRAVE CONDITION

Rome Hears Francis Joseph Is Rapidly Growing Worse.

Rome, Jan. 27.—It is reported in Vatican circles that the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who has been ill for several days, is rapidly growing worse.

HUGHES STILL SILENT ON NOMINATION TALK

Won't Discuss Rumor That He Is Preparing Statement.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 27.—Arousing the most intense interest among politicians, particularly those on the hand wagons of several booms, a rumor was current to-day that Justice Hughes was writing a statement which would say that he would not take the nomination for the Presidency, even if it were offered by a unanimous Republican convention.

Justice Hughes long ago reached the point of refusing to comment on anything connected with the nomination, but one of his close friends, who has been in the White House for some time, said he knew the justice was giving no consideration to anything political and was neither writing a statement nor thinking of doing so.

PRISONER AND JUDGE GO ON WATER WAGON

Jerry Didn't Know Court Hadn't Taken Drink for 25 Years.

Captain John Greenwood, one of the best known fishermen around Sheephead Bay, appeared in the Coney Island police court yesterday to enter a charge of disorderly conduct against his son, Jeremiah.

"He won't work and he drinks too much," said Captain John.

"Young man, will you take the pledge for six months if I sign it with you," asked Magistrate Speers. "It's the pledge of six months in the workhouse for you."

Jeremiah signed the pledge. The captain expressed his satisfaction at such sacrifice on the part of the magistrate, and that official warned Dan Carey, head court officer, to "keep an eye on Jeremiah and me."

Magistrate Speers explained later that he hadn't touched liquor in twenty-five years.

MODEL FLEES STUDIO; COURT TO HEAR WHY

Artist Protests It Was Necessary to Know Poser's Merits.

Whether Edward McDowell, fifty-nine, an artist, acted in an unduly familiar manner with a model, Mrs. Sellie Thomas, twenty-two, of 117 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, or merely was determining Mrs. Thomas's qualifications as a model will not be known until next Thursday, when both go before Magistrate House.

Thomas dashed out of McDowell's studio, at 26 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday, her hair and clothing disarranged, and pleaded with a throng of shoppers for protection.

It all came about, Mrs. Thomas told Magistrate House later, by her answering McDowell's advertisement for a model. She said that McDowell was far too familiar. McDowell insisted that as an artist of twenty-nine years' experience in New York, during which many of his works were hung in galleries, he was simply endeavoring to learn professionally if the model was qualified to pose for a painting he had been commissioned to do.

SENATORS ASK BAN ON ARMS

Women's Embargo Plea Stirs Attack on War Traffic.

RANK HYPOCRISY, ASSERTS KENYON

Democrats and Republicans Echo His "Jingle of the Dollar."

Washington, Jan. 27.—An outburst of denunciation against shipment of American-made war munitions to European belligerents stirred the Senate to-day, reflecting a revival of sentiment which may force a vote upon embargo resolutions that have been pending in committee for several months.

A dozen Senators, Democrats as well as Republicans, assailed the munitions traffic, while those who have sided with the administration in its stand that an embargo would violate international law were for the most part silent.

A petition for an embargo, bearing more than a million signatures, started the debate. A test vote at one time seemed inevitable, but it was averted after much parliamentary maneuvering by reference of the petition to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Petition Sent by Women.

Senator Kenyon, Iowa, Republican, presented the petition, which had been sent to the Senate by the organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality.

The petition expressed "earnest protest for humanitarian reasons against the exportation from this country of the things which kill for the use of the nations engaged in the present conflict," and added:

"Germany did not permit her citizens to sell arms or munitions of war to Spain during our war with that nation."

Senator Kenyon characterized the sale of munitions abroad as a "cold-blooded, money making proposition," and denounced the policy of praying for peace on Sundays and selling weapons of war on week days as rank hypocrisy.

"The signers of these petitions are not pro-British, not pro-German, but they are pro-American, pro-humanity, pro-Christianity," he said. "The tremendous shipment of things to kill people with is not prompted by humanity."

Neutrality Breach Suggested.

An embargo was vigorously urged also by Senators Hitchcock, Clapp, Works, Ashurst, Lane, Martine and La Follette. Other Senators who spoke in favor of an embargo were Clarke, of Arkansas; Clark, of Wyoming; Smoot and Townsend.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, before which the embargo resolutions are pending, said he had opinions on the merits of the issue, but thought this was not the time to discuss them.

Senator Robinson was the only Senator who expressed himself as actually opposed to an embargo, insisting that it might return to plague the United States in time of conflict with other nations.

Not Neutral, Says Townsend.

"It is an open secret that we have not been exactly neutral," said Senator Townsend. "We are regarded by many European countries now as being one of the Allies as a result of our continued shipment of arms."

Senator Works, Republican, and author of another embargo resolution, urged the embargo "in the interest of the United States." "Most of the complications that have grown up between us and foreign powers have resulted from this trade in munitions," said he. "If we had not been engaged in this nefarious business the people on the Lusitania would not have lost their lives."

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THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON.



Leaving the Waldorf between speeches for a ride in Central Park.

WILSON'S HINT OF APPROACHING CRISIS TAKEN AS WARNING TO VON BERNSTORFF

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 27.—The news from New York to-night that President Wilson had emphasized in his address that he could not tell "what the international relations of the country would be to-morrow" was taken here as a direct warning to Ambassador von Bernstorff. State Department officials to-day let it be known that the German envoy had been told this was the last chance his country would have to give satisfaction on the Lusitania issue. The two items of news were read together.

The announcement from the State Department was simply that von Bernstorff had been informed that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing would not receive any more tentative proposals from the Kaiser. Officials refuse to define the administration's attitude more exactly or to say what will be done if Germany evades again. Confidence is expressed, however, that Germany will accede to the American demands. This hope is based on the belief that Ambassador von Bernstorff already has power to satisfy this government, but wishes to choose a time more opportune for political effect.

In German quarters the same confidence is voiced, but it is said that the issue is entirely up to Berlin and that Ambassador von Bernstorff has reached the limit of his powers. A statement of Secretary Lansing's position has been telegraphed to Berlin, with the recommendation that the demands be acceded to promptly.

WILSON'S CAREER DEPENDS ON TOUR

Political Life, Not Defence, the Issue, Critics' Analysis of National Trip.

Warning of imminent danger, appeals to patriotism, pleas for non-partisanship, defence of preparedness as something different from militarism, and a frank admission of his own conversion to the cause since the last session of Congress—these were the weapons which President Wilson chose last night to open the crucial battle of his political career.

The address was made before a sympathetic audience, composed of men of high intelligence and appreciation of foreign affairs. It was tipped with wit, keen logic and polished rhetoric; it was greeted with liberal applause. Yet, when he had taken his seat, and the half minute's cheering was over, one could not but feel that the homage had been paid to the President; not to the leader. There was no great enthusiasm, no apparent solidifying of support, and no evidence that any man had been converted from whatever views he had held when the President began to speak.

Far more searching tests await Mr. Wilson in the speeches he will deliver in the next week, politicians believe. When he starts to-night from Washington for his six days of speechmaking—the most vigorous he has ever undertaken—he goes almost at once into the enemies' country. He will be in the Middle West, where the farmer vote, the pacifist sentiment, the Bryan following and the hyphenated allegiance are strong.

Future Depends on Crusade.

On the fight which he began here the wisecracks believe his whole political future depends. They see in it his last chance to redeem an administration which has been under increasing fire since Roosevelt a year ago began to raise the cry that the country must arm to meet the new conditions the world war had brought. And they see, too, that it must be by Republican and not Democratic votes in Congress.

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AMERICA PUTS SOME THINGS ABOVE PEACE

Will Fight for Honor of Country if Threatened.

POSSIBLE HOSTILE ACTION FEARED

Won't Seek War, but Won't Try to Avoid It if Necessity Calls.

President Wilson last night expressed his first grave doubts as to possible foreign complications—complications that he intimated might come any day. Along with this statement came assertions that Americans were ready to fight for their ideals.

These new views on the part of the President came in a discussion of governmental affairs at the annual dinner of the Railway Business Association at the Waldorf-Astoria.

So earnest did the President become that he forgot his original manuscript, departed from his first plans of less definite discussion, and repeatedly referred to the possibility of militant action in defence of the nation's honor.

"I cannot tell you what the international relations of this country will be to-morrow; and I use the word literally," said the President. "And I would not dare keep silent and let the country suppose that to-morrow was certain to be as bright as to-day. America will never be the aggressor; America will always seek to the last point at which her honor is involved to avoid the things which disturb the peace of the world. But America does not control the circumstances of the world, and we must be sure that we are faithful servants of those things which we love, and are ready to defend them against every contingency that may affect or impair them."

"There are some things Americans want more than peace. We won't seek war, but we won't try to avoid it if it becomes a necessity. I would rather surrender territory than those ideals which are the staff of life to the American soul."

The President's speech in full at the Railway Business Association dinner was as follows:

"The question, it seems to me, which most demands clarification just now is the question to which your toastmaster has referred—the question of preparedness for national defence; because, singularly enough, it has been deeply clouded by passion and prejudice. It is very singular that a question the elements of which are so simple and so obvious should have been so clouded by the discussion of men of high motive, men of purpose as handsome as any of us may claim, and yet apparently incapable of divesting themselves of that sort of provincialism which consists in thinking the contents of their own mind to be the contents of the mind of the world. For, gentlemen, while America is a very great nation, she is not the only nation in the world of fine force and accomplishment. America does not constitute the major part of the world."

"We live in a world which we did not make, which we cannot more readily than think into a different condition from that which actually exists. It would be a hopeless piece of provincialism to suppose that because we think differently from the rest of the world we are at liberty to assume that the rest of the world will permit us to enjoy that thought without disturbance."

"It is a surprising circumstance also that men should allow partisan feeling or personal ambition to creep into the discussion of this fundamental thing. How can Americans differ about the safety of America?"

"I, for my part, am ambitious that America should do a greater and more difficult thing than the great nations on the other side of the water have done. In all the beligerent countries men, without distinction of party, have drawn together to accomplish a successful prosecution of the war. Is it not a more difficult and more noble thing that all Americans should put partisan prepossession aside and draw together for the successful prosecution of peace? I covet that distinction for America, and I believe that America is going to enjoy that distinction."

"Only the other day the leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives delivered a speech that showed that he was ready—and I take it for granted that the men behind him were ready—to forget party lines in order that all men may act with a common mind and impulse for the service of the country. And I want, upon this first public occasion, to pay my tribute of respect and obligation to him."

"I find it very hard indeed to ap-

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